

Calgary - Horticulture

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# GLADIOLUS

1938

YEAR  
BOOK  
1938



Alberta.  
Seedling  
No. 3/35.

Published  
by the  
CALGARY  
GLADIOLUS  
SOCIETY



# "R.B."

We are this season introducing what we consider to be an outstanding new Smoky. Those who attended the Calgary Horticultural Society Show will probably recall the display vase of this variety. It was much admired by the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett who officially opened the show that evening, and he kindly consented to allow his name to be used in the above form for this Calgary introduction.

The origin of this seedling is somewhat obscure but it is thought to be from a Picardy-Royal York cross made by E. F. Palmer some years ago and first bloomed in the west by Dr. W. W. Upton of Calgary.

## DESCRIPTION

Exceptionally strong grower resembling Picardy in form of plant but with no tendency to crook, disease resistant and remarkably good propagator, blooming well from bulblets. It has remarkable lasting properties either in garden or when cut. As proof of this we may say that half of the spikes displayed in the vase shown here were cut in Vancouver Monday, brought here Thursday and exhibited Friday and Saturday. A spike which bloomed on the first of September opened its last floret in the house in the last week of the month.

The color is rather difficult to describe but the general appearance is a rusty golden brown, overlaid with a plum-like bloom. Scarcely perceptible feather of rosy shade. Florets up to seven inches are of leathery texture, nicely waved and ruffled. Opens 6 to 7 on a 20 bud spike of decorative formation.

While the entire stock of "R.B." is grown and controlled by us in Vancouver, bulbs may be obtained from the owner, Dr. W. W. Upton, 211-212 Southam Bldg., Calgary, from A. M. Terrill Ltd., 809 1st St. W., Calgary, or direct from us.

A limited quantity only of bulbs, any size, will be offered for sale this season.

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Price each \$10.00

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### *Superb Gladiolus*

2875 WEST 41 AVE.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Our catalogue issued in January lists the best of the newer Gladiolus.

# Calgary Gladiolus Society

Founded, 1932



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## *President's Message*

THE Calgary Gladiolus Society came into existence in October, 1932. Dr. V. H. Macaulay, Mr. J. K. Paul, Mr. P. J. Timms, Mr. Thomas M. Wrightson, Mr. Harry Savage and Mr. W. H. A. Thompson, were the original members. At its inception the Society became affiliated with the Canadian Gladiolus Society and the Calgary Horticultural Society—affiliations which have resulted in much benefit to this Society.

The credit for the success of the Society is undoubtedly due to the original members, who through their help and encouragement to new members, have gathered into the Society a group of enthusiastic growers.

The objects of the Society are:

To popularize the gladiolus, and to disseminate useful information on its culture; to encourage the production and propagation of new varieties; to hold annual exhibitions, and by such exhibitions to raise funds to assist charitable institutions.

Much has been accomplished in the short time the Society has been in existence. The popularization of the gladiolus is evidenced by the greatly increased number of growers and the interest taken in the annual exhibitions: the dissemination of useful information on culture is reflected in the marked improvement of the gladiolus in this district: the propagation of new varieties practically unknown in Calgary a few years ago is now extensively practised and the results obtained show excellent promise; and the benevolent aim of the Society has had encouraging results.

For a number of years the Society has co-operated with the Horticultural Society in holding an annual exhibition, and for the last three years, supported by the Kinsmen Club, has held, in addition to the joint show, a yearly show for gladiolus only. Such exhibitions have been a decided success. One half of the net proceeds from the Calgary Gladiolus shows has been donated to the Junior Red Cross and creditable amounts have been raised yearly for this worthy cause.

Much, however, can yet be done, and to this end we invite you to join the Society and help carry out its objects. The membership fee, \$1.00 yearly, is purposely kept nominal so that it will be possible for every one interested to join. Membership carries with it the right to join the Canadian Gladiolus Society at a reduced rate, and to participate in that Society's publications.

We issue this booklet in the hope that it will be of service, and we ask our members, and everyone interested in our work, to turn to the Society for any assistance they may require, in the full assurance that their requests will meet with a ready response.

We appreciate the generous support of the Department of Extensions, University of Alberta, in furnishing the Society with copies of Bulletin No. 27 on "Gladiolus Culture." This Bulletin is an outstanding publication, and is a source of valuable information on "glad" culture in Alberta. A copy of the Bulletin is available to each of our members.

We acknowledge with thanks the hearty co-operation of the Calgary Horticultural Society.

To those who have contributed to this publication we tender our sincere thanks.

And to all we wish every success.

On behalf of the Society,

H. TURNBULL, *President.*



# THE GLADIOLUS

By WM. R. READER, Parks Superintendent, Calgary

I have been asked to write a few lines for inclusion in your Year Book on what I presume the members of the Calgary Gladiolus Society consider the king—or should we say queen—of flowers, for, whether the gladiolus can claim kingship or not amongst flowers I suppose we can at least say that it reigns supreme in the hearts of those enthusiastic growers in Calgary who devote so much time and thought to its culture with such amazing results.

In view of the marvellous displays that were made on the occasion of the Calgary Horticultural Society's Show and that of your own Society last year, it would be the greatest presumption on my part to try to give any directions as to gladiolus culture, but perhaps a few particulars culled from the pages of a recent issue of the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society may prove of interest. This article deals with the development of the plant in recent times and its modern evolution may be said to date from about 1901 when Mr. Groff caused rather a furore with some blooms he exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition. Outstanding in this exhibit were Peace, War, Blue Jay, Dawn and La Luna, names that may still live in the memories of some Calgary gladiolus growers. About the same time considerable advance was made in gladiolus culture in Great Britain and on the continent.

But, perhaps the most momentous event in the modern history of the plant was the discovery by an engineer, Mr. S. F. Townsend, of gladiolus primulinus during the construction of a bridge across the Zambesi River in tropical Africa. Corms of this species were first sent home to Sir Douglas Fox who cultivated some himself and distributed others to Kew, Edinburgh and Cambridge Botanic Gardens. Within three years these had been crossed with garden varieties with rather wonderful results, and since then thousands of varieties have been raised with exquisitely beautiful flowers of every conceivable colour and endless variation of shape, but always with the characteristic hooded petal of the "Maid of the Mist." I suppose it is generally known that, in its native habitat Gladiolus primulinus grows within reach of the spray of waterfalls and it is said that the evolution of this hood has been brought about by the necessity of protecting the essential organs from moisture.

This development of the Primulina hybrids from the modest wild species, growing less than two feet high and with flowers not two inches across is one of the most wonderful things in gladiolus history.

Major G. Churcher who wrote the article from which much of the above information was obtained, states that "smaller flowers are undoubtedly growing in favour; even in Australia, the land of monsters, there are some growers who are devoting their attention to this section."

Mr. Pfitzer recently said, "Nobody will deny that the great diversity and variety of colour of the modern gladiolus is due in great measure to the influence of Gladiolus primulinus and this influence I think has done much

to rid the gladiolus of her former stiffness and heaviness and to make the flower more popular."

I said at the commencement of this article that I dare not presume to offer cultural advice to those experts who have produced such wonderful results here, but there may be tyros amongst the ranks of the Society and the advice of so good an authority as Major Churcher to such as these may be of interest. "Just a few hints on cultivation to those of you who may be thinking of growing these beautiful plants for the first time. Of course a sandy loam is ideal, but any good garden soil which is moderately rich will produce vigorous growth; but should the soil be poor, prepare the bed in the autumn, when manure may be added well below the surface and the top left rough. The ideal situation is a well-drained position away from trees or strong overgrowing plants.

The corms can be planted in rows or clumps, according to taste. If exhibition spikes are required, the corms should be at least 6 inches apart in the rows and 12 to 14 inches between the rows. Most of mine are planted in beds 4 feet wide and with a two-foot path between. The rows in the beds are 12 inches apart, and each row takes from twelve to sixteen corms. These are planted three to four inches deep on a layer of sand and charcoal. When the growth is well up, generally about the first week in June, a slight application of Clay's or other fertilizer is given between every other pair of rows, and three weeks later another application between the other rows. This method ensures very good results and avoids the possibility of an overdose. Of course the first week in June applies only to the first plantings.

If the ground has been well prepared and the beds kept hoed, there will be little need of watering, unless the weather should be dry. If water is given, see that it reaches well below the corms, and afterwards the surface should have the cultivator drawn through it. Slight waterings do more harm than good.

Lifting the corms may be done as soon as they mature, usually about a month or six weeks after flowering; do not wait till the foliage has died down, but lift at the first sign of yellowing. Cut off the tops and spread out the corms to dry in an airy place. After a week or so the old corms and roots can easily be removed and the corms stored away where the temperature is steady, between 40 and 45 degrees. During the winter the corms should be looked over and cleaned ready for planting in the spring."

That gladioli are adaptable for use in the floral displays in parks and public gardens was I think amply demonstrated in Memorial Park last summer and I hope the time may come when we can afford to greatly extend this feature and make similar displays in other parks.



# SOIL AND FERTILIZERS FOR GLADIOLUS

By LEONARD H. COOPER, Medicine Hat

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Almost every article one reads on the soil and fertilizer requirements of the gladiolus is written in such a vague and ambiguous style that it is, as a rule, almost impossible to understand and of little value to the amateur grower.

The gladiolus will grow well in any well-prepared garden soil. Sandy loam gives the best results if average-size spikes are required, and a good propagation of cormels desired. Heavier soils tend to produce corms with higher crowns, better quality flowers and a smaller number of cormels produced.

The gladiolus delights in a soil with a plentiful supply of humus present. Well-rotted manure supplies humus and I have yet to see any harmful results from using thoroughly-rotted manure as a source of humus. Fifty to seventy-five pounds per 100 square feet is an average dressing. This should be dug in and thoroughly mixed with the soil before planting.

The old established practice of digging out trenches and throwing in manure in layers, "sandwiching" as I call it, is an abomination and should never be done.

Practically all soils are benefitted by the addition of the three limiting elements in plant feeding—nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Most soils show a lack of phosphorus and sandy soils oftentimes a lack of potash. I also advise the addition of nitrogen compounds.

Fertilizer manufacturers are now supplying an organic base food 8 - 9 - 4, which can be used at the rate of one handful (approximately two ounces) per three feet of row. When the plant is showing three true leaves another handful per three feet of row should be hoed in, together with an addition of one-half ounce of Sulphate of Potash per three feet.

At this stage of the plants' growth the "best in show" spike is being formed and it is to build up this spike that I suggest another feeding. Also, from now on, the plant should never suffer from lack of moisture.

If you are wanting real spikes, as soon as they appear use one ounce of Sulphate of Ammonia per three feet of row and a few days before the show to open up that spike with 10-12 blooms use one-half ounce of Nitrate of Potash per three feet of row.

Chemical fertilizers should not touch foliage, and should be applied when soil is moist, and well watered in.

The gladiolus is a heavy feeder. For years very few growers would agree with me on that point, but we in Alberta are producing some of the finest gladiolus in America because the growers here are heavy feeders.

The soil reaction for gladiolus, according to some authorities, should be neutral or slightly acid.

Neutral soil is spoken of as 7 pH, 1-7 is acid and above 7 is alkaline. I have grown first-class gladiolus in an 8 pH soil, which is alkaline.

If you want to test soil, a cheap outfit is the Soiltex, distributed by the Denver Fire Clay Company, Denver, Colorado. It will cost you about \$1.19 in Alberta.

If your soil tests below 7 pH use four lbs. hydrated lime per 100 square feet for each one point below 7. For example, if your soil shows 5pH you would distribute 8 lbs. of lime per 100 square feet to bring it to 7 pH.

If above 7 pH and you want to reduce to the neutral point, use  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Sulphate of Alumina for 100 square feet for each point above 7.

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## GROWING GLADS FOR EXHIBITION

*By* H. TURNBULL

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This article is intended only to relate personal opinions for the growing of glad. corms to exhibition blooms. Many methods are practiced by different growers, each with their own merit. The suggestions stressed are a location well removed from trees, shrubs and buildings; cultivate thoroughly give plenty of water, and feed heavily.

**Preparation of Soil In Fall**—In the fall of the year prepare the soil as follows: Dig out a spit to the full depth of the spade, two spades wide, clean the trench to the full depth of the spade: wheel soil to the lower end of the plot. Break the second spit in the trench to the full depth of the spade working the sub-soil thoroughly in the trench. Fill into the trench six inches of fresh cow manure and fork this into the lower spit. If the lower spit has previously been broken it is only necessary to fork the manure into it. Then commence the second trench. Turn the top spit of the second trench into the first trench, and continue cultivation as described for first trench, the soil which was wheeled to the bottom end of the plot being the top filling for the last trench. The plot is now cultivated to a depth of about 16 - 18 inches. Now cover the top of the plot with about four inches of old well rotted manure (an old mushroom bed is excellent). Fork this in, incorporating same thoroughly with the soil. Leave the bed rough during the winter.

**Bulbs**—Purchase high crown, plump young bulbs. A young bulb is readily discernible from an old bulb by its high crown and small root circle. Treat the bulbs as advised elsewhere in this book before planting.

**Planting**—In the spring level off the plot. If planting single rows, take out a trench  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep and about 4 inches wide. Tamp the trench until the soil is firm; scatter a handful of commercial fertilizer, high in phosphorus, in the trench and scarify this into the soil. Fill into the trench one-half inch of coarse river sand, and water until sand is quite wet. Plant bulbs firmly in wet sand about six inches apart and cover with dry sand;



then pull in about half the soil taken out, gradually filling as spikes grow. Do not water again until spikes are well above ground. This seems a lot of work but is well worth the trouble. Bulbs planted in heavily manured soil, with sand covering as described are more likely to reproduce clean bulbs than if planted in such soil without sand protection.

Deep planting in heavy soil delays germination, as it takes too long for the sun's heat in the spring to penetrate to the bulb. This will result in late blooms, and bulbs not properly matured.

For single planting the distance between the rows should be 14 inches to 18 inches, and for double row planting, a little more.

The above suggestions are of course intended for the small grower. This method of cultivation would be impractical for the commercial grower.

**Time for Planting**—Planting should commence about the last week in April and should be finished before the middle of May. If exhibition flowers are desired, and increase in bulbs is a secondary consideration, allow only one spike to grow from each bulb. If two spikes are showing, remove the weaker at the top of the bulb. Debudding before planting is practised, but the above method is safer, as it is not always possible to tell which of the two main eyes to debud, and it frequently happens that where only one eye is left, the shoot therefrom may be damaged or entirely cut off by cut worm, leaving a worthless bulb.

**Cultivation**—Cultivate thoroughly during the spring, keeping the soil friable and free from weeds. A three prong cultivator is excellent for this purpose. When the plant is well grown roots are thrown out from the new bulb being formed. These are close to the surface and cultivation should then be shallow. It is sufficient to scarify the surface.

**Watering**—Unless there is an abundance of rainfall, water thoroughly at least once a week. Don't sprinkle but irrigate when necessary and water deeply. The plant should never suffer from lack of water, and particularly when the flower head appears. The glad. is a copious drinker, and heavy feeder, and water is absolutely necessary to make the food in the soil available to the plant.

**Fertilizing**—An article by Mr. Leonard H. Cooper, an expert on fertilizer, will be found herein. His advice should be closely followed.

**Mulching**—This is a controversial subject. In Calgary we practise mulching quite extensively, using as mulch manure from an old mushroom bed, or any well rotted manure. We mulch about the middle of July. Before mulching the plot is cultivated, and the mulch placed in the rows three inches deep. This we find preserves moisture; supplies liquid fertilizer on watering; keeps down weeds and gives the bulbs being formed additional protection from early and unexpected severe frost. We do not advise mulching with straw or moss as the former contaminates the planting with weeds, and the latter is too compact to allow free aeration.

**Staking**—Stake the spike as soon as the flower head appears. Do not tie firmly to the stake until the growth below the tie has been completed. Tie loosely at first, gradually firming the lower ties as the spike toughens. Crooked spikes while having their place in a basket or vase, counteracting as they do a stiffness in the arrangement which might result by using only straight spikes, are not desirable for the individual formal spike classes.

# EXHIBITING GLADIOLUS

By H. SAVAGE

The exhibition of gladiolus in the competitive classes of a flower show is most interesting and is recommended to all glad. fans who wish to derive the fullest enjoyment from their favorite flower.

To select the proper time for cutting one has to know the different flowering habits of varieties. A safe way is to cut the spikes early in the morning with one or two blooms fully open—being sure to leave at least four leaves on the plant for the development of the corm being formed. Cut by running a sharp knife down inside the sheath and turn the blade into the stem, then pull the spike gently from the stem, always cutting slantwise.

Unless one is very familiar with varieties it is well to write the name of the variety on a tag and attach this to the spike at the time of cutting. This will save time and worry when staging.

The cut spike should be tied to a stake and placed in cold water—deeply as possible (changing the water once or twice daily.) Store the blooms in a cool basement or root cellar; temperature about 38° to 40° F. The ventilation must be good. Florets will wilt and spikes will droop if air is stagnant. If it appears that the maximum number of florets will not open in time for the show, remove the spike to a very light warm room replacing the cold water with warm water. When florets are misplaced the defect can be remedied by packing small wads of paper at the base of the florets, so as to wedge them into their proper position. You can do this before the flower is cut and leave until the spike is staged.

**Transportation**—Suit boxes are ideal for packing the glads. to the show. If the spikes are long the box and lid can be torn to allow the stem to protude from the end of the box. A lining of newspaper will help to protect the spikes from bruising. Any tall tin container is suitable. Half fill the container with water and stand spikes in it. Be sure to hire a covered truck to convey the flowers to the show. Many a prize spike is lost through careless transportation.

Once at the show the first thing to do is to find a suitable place to work. Procure your entry tags and start filling all the bottles you require. Then find the spaces on the show bench allotted for your exhibits. Set up your best blooms in bottles, removing all supports. The neck of the bottle can be plugged with damp paper so that the spike will stand erect. Check up the blooms for misplaced petals, put them right and finally see that the name of the variety is right and is carefully affixed to the exhibit. The judges will do the rest.

**Single Spike Exhibit**—This should have around 20 buds, many florets open at once, large and well placed and of attractive form and pleasing color. The length of bloom head to balance of spike should be in the proportion of 40/60.

In the basket and vase classes decorative effect and color blending is more to be desired. A common fault in decorative displays is to overcrowd. The arrangement should be such that each spike displays its individuality. Do not include many colors in one basket. Often a prize is won by a single variety tastefully arranged. Asparagus fern is a valuable asset to any basket or vase of glads. Baskets or vases trimmed all round are given preference over one sided baskets or vases.



# GROWING BULBS FROM BULBLETS AND SEEDS IN A HOT BED

By THOS. M. WRIGHTSON

In building the frame for your hotbed get some boards 12 inches by 1 inch and build the frame to whatever size is best suited to your needs. Then sink the frame about 2 inches or 3 inches into the ground and take out a pit about 2 feet deep. This is best done in the fall for if left till spring you may be delayed by a late frost. In the spring get a load of stable manure and spray it well with water letting it lie till it starts to heat and then turn it over once, water and tramp it into as small a heap as possible. When it gets hot turn it into the frame. Then carefully prepare your seed bed making up a good sandy loam of well rotted manure, sand and some good soil. Mix well together then cover manure to the depth of 3 inches.

I regard a good seed bed of first importance to growing better than average sized bulbs and to get a substantial yield. When the hot bed is at 60° F. plant your seeds very shallow, about one-quarter of an inch deep and one quarter of an inch apart and bulblets about one inch deep and about 1½ to 2 inches apart in rows 6 to 8 inches apart. Then cover them with ordinary newspaper, watering every day keeping them moist (not wet). You may water on top of the paper as this will prevent seeds from being washed out. Let the paper stay on for 18 to 20 days as it will take about that time for germination.

In this way you can plant early in April. Early planting will give you the benefit of the moist spring season which is necessary to bulblets. Then about the end of July you may start and give them a little fertilizer watering well after each application. Protection in the fall prolongs growth, avoids early maturity, and gives small bulblets a better chance to develop. The best method of protecting the bulblets from frost is to cover the bed in the spring and fall with burlap or cotton at night leaving same open in the daytime.

This may seem to be a lot of extra trouble but you will be well repaid for your efforts as the bulbs you lift will surprise you.

A Cordial Invitation is Extended to You  
to join the

## Calgary Gladiolus Society

Annual Fee—One Dollar

Members will receive a copy of the Year Book issued by the Society, which contains valuable information on Gladiolus Culture.

Send your application to the Secretary:

R. S. DENNIS, 3118 Vercheres Street, Calgary.  
Phone W2830

or to Any Member of the Executive.

# HYBRIDIZING

By J. K. PAUL

Inspection of a first class exhibition bloom from the bulb of a favorite named variety provides a thrill for the enthusiast second to but one, namely the production of a meritorious spike from the seedling of an individual's own origination. Success in this direction has been attained by at least five or six Calgarians to date. Such hobby should be encouraged for the reason that it is both creative and interesting.

**Selection of Parents**—Select two varieties of sturdy upright growth, good height and wide open blooms, but concentrate your attention mainly upon clear colors; the last feature is by far the most important. Only specimens with clear colored blooms should be utilized. Direct your attention to the foregoing and allot the subject matter of color results to nature. It is unnecessary to select smoky varieties for the purpose of procuring offspring of said description. Results in this direction will unfortunately be obtained from clear colored parents.

**Alberta Hybrids**—From results attained to date in this Province, I am strongly inclined to the opinion that future developments will reveal a distinct improvement in color over present named varieties from the viewpoint of both clarity and intensity. This may be due, in the main, to our cool nights, high altitude and bright sunshine.

Experiences to date tend to indicate that Alberta seedlings bloom and mature earlier, thus surmounting the disadvantages of our brief season.

**Method of Hybridizing**—Nature supplies each floret with a pistil and three stamens. The former is the female member, the latter the male members. The stamens exude pollen about twenty-four hours after the bloom is unfurled, while the pistil, at about said period, emits a sticky substance, the purpose of which is to retain the pollen as it makes contact with said member. When this sticky substance appears, and pollen is available, a stamen is removed from the floret by means of a small pair of forceps, whereupon such member is drawn gently across the pistil. If the pollen adheres to this member, impregnation should be complete. To make certain of success, additional applications of pollen may be made in like manner.

To guard against foreign contamination from wind, insects, or self-pollenization, the following precautions may be taken:

- (a) Remove stamens forthwith as bloom opens; or,
- (b) Retain pistil against upper petals by means of a toothpick inserted through the petal at top of floret on one side, under pistil and then through another petal on the other side.

This procedure prevents the pistil, which bends downward in the absence of pollenization, from contacting the pollen on stamens and resulting in self-fertilization.

- (c) Apply pollen immediately as bloom unfurls and each twelve hours thereafter until same adheres to pistil. This may render unnecessary both removal of stamens and retention of pistil at upper portion of floret.

Once impregnation results, I am satisfied that the possibility of foreign or self-pollenization ceases to exist.

Refrain from hybridizing in excess of four florets on a single plant. When hybridization to this extent has been completed, remove upper

portion of spike in order that future growth may be directed to seed and bulb.

**Seed Pods**—The seed pods form at the base of floret and each pod consists of three double compartments, each containing a row of from ten to thirty seeds. Even though these seeds, in a given compartment are situated within a quarter of an inch from each other, a distinct variety results from each neighboring seed, but similar characteristics will likely prevail.

If possible, permit the seed pods to remain attached to plant until the seams of the pods crack open; same may then be removed from plant, but the seeds should be permitted to remain attached to the pod for a further period of a least two weeks, and until they have acquired a light brownish color. In a recent article it was suggested that the pods might be removed while still green. With deference, I am forced to contend that in this Province, better results and larger seeds are obtained by adhering to the former procedure.

The pleasure derived from inspecting bloom of named varieties cannot be compared for a moment with the thrill experienced while viewing the floret of a seedling for the first time.

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## HARVESTING AND STORAGE

By C. BRETHOUR

Gladiolus bulbs are mature when the leaves begin to turn brown. In Alberta the late flowering varieties, because of the short season, do not mature so that the foliage does not always indicate the correct digging time. Thus for the sake of the maturity of the bulbs it is best to postpone digging as late as possible until such time as ground freezing threatens.

When dug the varieties should be kept separate so that the kinds do not get mixed. The tops should be cut off about one-half inch from the top of the bulb. Do not let anyone persuade you to leave the tops on. To prevent disease getting into the ground do not dig the old leaves into the soil. Remove these useless tops away from the bulbs so that insect pests such as thrip will not fall among the bulbs and winter among the corms in your storage cellar. Burn the tops as soon as possible.

About a month after lifting from the garden the bulbs should be cured sufficiently so that the old corm and roots may be pulled off readily. If they do not come off easily wait until they are completely dried.

The corms should be stored in open trays but if the number of corms of one variety is small, this variety may be stored in an open paper bag. A cool, dark, airy cellar is best for the bulbs. In Calgary bulbs do not mould as the air is dry but on the contrary it is often necessary to moisten the floor or provide some other method of adding extra moisture to the air to avoid excessive shrinkage. Some growers use a box in which they keep damp peat moss; others have trays full of water with a brick or two rising from the surface of the water to assist in evaporation. Another grower forces bulbs for winter blooming and finds that the moisture rising from the pots of tulips, hyacinths, crocus, and daffodils seems to serve his purpose. Probably flower-pots filled with sandy loam watered once a week, and stored beneath the trays would work as well. The best temperature for storing is about 40 degrees F. Examine your corms several times during the winter.



# HINTS BY A NOVICE

*By* PERCY BUSHELL

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Our worthy President has asked me for an article dealing with the problems of the novice in gladiolus culture and exhibition. The novice must first have a real love for the flower before he can hope for much success in its culture and exhibition.

The glad. bulb contains a potential flower and there are ways and means of bringing out the grace and beauty of this flower. Some people have the art of doing this while others have not yet acquired this art. It is in this realm that the beginner is placed but there are numerous suggestions which should help the novice to meet with very considerable amount of success.

First I would suggest that the novice become a member of a gladiolus society. That will create a desire in him to take his blooms to the show. There the fun begins. He will undoubtedly discover that there are many things he has to learn before he can place a top notch glad. on the bench. Every novice naturally has to gain this experience and it is on the show bench that he really gets the experience in what is required. By personally judging his own blooms with those of his competitors and through enquiry from successful exhibitors he finds out many wrinkles for success. A considerable amount of knowledge can be gained by visiting the open classes, taking in the comments of his fellow members and asking questions. He then makes up his mind to produce blooms like those exhibited in the different open sections. By now the novice knows what is considered a good specimen and will determine to procure a collection of bulbs of those varieties which have done well on the show bench. By reading up all matter dealing with the glad. and by making a study of the numerous catalogs available he will be able to get information on best cultural methods and will with the knowledge he has obtained at the shows be able to select the best varieties for the different classes and sections.

May I suggest that it is most interesting and profitable to obtain some bulblets and some seeds as much can be learned by growing them. The desire to grow the very best specimens calls for a study of the soil conditions, feeding, watering, mulching, cutting, fitting for the show, storing of bulbs, etc.

With care and thought the novice will soon discover that he can take his place with the best growers. I can assure the novice that in spite of the occasional failure, the pleasure, the fun, and the satisfaction that can be found in growing the best, more than offsets any disappointments.

# IMPRESSIONS

*By* JOHN ROUNCE

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Let me say right at the start that if you have any qualms about showing in the glad. show as a novice, you may forget them right now. You will have a lot of fun, learn a lot, gather a greater interest, and find that there are many older growers only too glad to help you in choosing your classes and staging your flowers in the proper manner.

You will find that you have not had as much enjoyment out of a Flower Show in your life before, and all because you are part of it. Of course, the last few days before the show you will be all in a dither (and probably everybody associated with you) and will wonder what to do next and when to cut this one or that one. Your basement will be cluttered with pails and anything else that will hold a flower, but never mind just go right ahead—it's all part of the fun and leads up to the thrill of showing and (you hope) winning.

If you think you are too old or too good to show as a novice, just forget that too because the competition is practically as stiff in the novice classes as in the open competition, and if you win it will be well earned.

Now to start at the beginning. Set your mind early in the season on the show and work toward that as a climax. Elsewhere in this book you will find good sound advice as to what varieties to buy, how to prepare your soil and bulbs, and how to care for your growing plants. Be sure to get some good early varieties so that you will have an opportunity to observe general habits through the growing season as well as to have cut flowers for the house.

Buy as well as you can afford, and give as much space as possible; but do not be too ambitious to start with. I think about 300 or 400 bulbs will be ample to care for, and will produce all the blooms that a novice can possibly handle for the show. Of course, as you go on and your interest increases they will become easier to handle and you will be able to grow more.

Let me repeat, that any member of the Gladiolus Society is only too glad to give you advice throughout the season. Follow advice given elsewhere as to cutting and keeping your flowers for the show. Get there early and take plenty of time staging your exhibits. Look around and see what the older exhibitors are doing and I can promise that you will get one of your biggest thrills out of your first Glad. Show prize.

# ALBERTA SEEDLING AWARDS

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Last year the Calgary Gladiolus Society formed a Committee consisting of Messrs. Paul, Wrightson, Savage and Turnbull to judge seedlings raised from seed planted in Alberta for the following awards:

Certificate of Commendation.

Award of Merit.

First Class Certificate.

Members of the Calgary Gladiolus Society may submit their Alberta raised seedlings to be judged for these awards.

The following rules govern: Seedlings must be raised from seed planted in Alberta; the grower must be a member of the Calgary Gladiolus Society; no scoring is necessary for Certificate of Commendation; no seedling will be granted an Award of Merit or First Class Certificate unless it has first received a Certificate of Commendation in a previous year from the Society; seedlings which have been awarded a Certificate of Commendation from the Society in a previous year will be granted Award of Merit on scoring 80 points or First Class Certificate on scoring 90 points; one or more spikes of the seedling competing for these awards may be exhibited to the Judges; the Canadian Gladiolus Society's score card embodied in Quarterly of April, 1935, to govern scoring; the Judging Committee will visit the growers planting in Calgary when called on to do so by the grower and will view the actual growing qualities of the plant to be judged; Alberta seedlings grown outside the City of Calgary will be judged by the Judging Committee on submission of the spike or spikes to the Committee at the City of Calgary but before an Award of Merit or First Class Certificate is granted the growing qualities of the plant must be viewed by one of the Judging Committee or someone authorized by it.

Two Certificates of Commendation were granted in 1937, both to Mr. Hardie Turnbull, one for seedling 35/36, a salmon pink, creamy yellow throat, clear color without flecking, ruffled 5 inch florets, perfect placement, very good substance, 10 florets out, 3 in color, 5 buds, height of plant 4 feet six inches, broad leaves, cross Bach and Picardy; and the other for seedling 3/35, described in the report of the Calgary Gladiolus Show held on 10th and 11th September, 1937, embodied in this publication.

The Society expresses the hope that hybridizers who are members of the Calgary Gladiolus Society will submit their Alberta raised seedlings for competition for these awards. Calgary members may 'phone the Secretary of the Society or any member of the Judging Committee and make arrangements for the Judges to visit their plantings; and members outside Calgary may forward their spikes to Mr. Harry Savage, Club Cafe, Calgary.



# VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR EXHIBITION

*By* THE CALGARY GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

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We list below the varieties which through experience we have found to be most suitable for the short growing season in Alberta. These varieties have been classified in the color classes set up by the Canadian Gladiolus Society. There may be better varieties in some of the color classes which have not yet been sufficiently tested here to recommend them. We feel confident, however, that the varieties listed will give very satisfactory results. The varieties in brackets have been found good but are still expensive.

1. **White and Creamy White:** Star of Bethlehem, Mammoth White, Maid of Orleans, (Maunga).
2. **Blush White and Pink with White and Creamy White:** Rosemarie Pfitzer, Queen Mary, Yvonne.
3. **Light Yellow:** Golden Chimes.
4. **Deep Yellow:** Gate of Heaven, Yellow Perfection.
5. **Orange, Orange Salmon, Apricot and Buff:** Orange Sovereign, Bit of Heaven.
6. **Light Salmon, Light Coral and Light Rose:** Picardy, (Miss New Zealand), Duna, Coronation, Mrs. G. T. Malthouse, Coryphee.
7. **Salmon, Orange Salmon and Red Salmon:** Johann S. Bach, Mrs. S. A. Errey, Our Selection.
8. **Rose Salmon and Salmon Rose:** Irene, (Johann Strauss), Debonair, Smiling Maestro.
9. **Medium and Deep Rose:** (Southport), Jessie.
10. **Scarlet and Light Red:** Tip Top, Red Lory.
11. **Red, Crimson and Dark Red:** Commander Koehl.
12. **Maroon Red and Black Red:** Purple Glory, Moorish King.
13. **Light Mauve and Light Mauve Pink:** Berty Snow, Salbach's Orchid.
14. **Medium and Deep Mauve and Mauve Pink:** Director.
15. **Purple:** (Bennett's Ramona), Charles Dickens.
16. **Light Violet:** (Allegro), Champlain, (Milford), Blue Danube, Ave Maria.
17. **Medium and Deep Violet:** Blue Admiral, Pelegrina.
18. **Smoky, Ash, Bronze and Copper:** Marmora, Emile Aubrun, Mother Machree, Hinemoa.
19. **Pink in Combination with Pronounced Cream or Yellow:** Fata Morgana, Mr. W. Cuthbertson, D. A. Hay.
20. **White, Light and Medium Color with Conspicuous Dark Blotch:** 3 Lo, (Zauberflöte), Woodful.
21. **Any Other Color:** Vagabond Prince.

# NEWER VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS I HAVE OBSERVED

By DR. RAYMOND E. IVES, Stayner, Ontario  
Past President of the Canadian Gladiolus Society

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As a Gladiolus fan I decided a few years ago, to purchase or acquire by exchange a few varieties of the newer introductions each year. Naturally such purchases have frequently consisted of bulblets or small planting stock. This season, for instance, I imported forty new varieties from Australia and to my great delight four of them bloomed.

One, TAKINA, (Burns, New Zealand) the much talked about giant built a spike  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall with six florets out. The florets were  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches across; the color, purple in shade is "different" to say the least but I'm not too sure that I like it.

REWI FALLU (Fallu) also bloomed from small bulblets. It is a large dark red variety and has wonderful substance. I shall increase my stock of this variety as rapidly as I can.

NARBETHONG (Errey) also bloomed from bulblets and no doubt will be in the giant class. Color is coppery salmon with deeper salmon in throat. The whole is shaded with carmine. The effect is rather distinctive but I'm afraid it will "burn" if bloomed in bright sunshine.

The variety I really enthused over, in the patch, was HONOR, (Kinyon). To me, this appears to be an improved Minuet-being much clearer in the throat. I have already increased my stock considerably.

Another variety by this hybridist (Kinyon) is MAID OF HONOR a lovely creamy white decorative which blends to pure pink at the edges of its daintily frilled petals. It builds straight spikes with six or more open. Opens well in water and is really grand for weddings.

When thinking along these lines one naturally comes to BIT O' HEAVEN (Crow) a flaming orange with yellow throat. It builds tall, straight spikes, carrying 20 to 25 buds with 8 to 10 out. My favorite in its class.

SALBACH'S ORCHID—a beautiful ruffled flower somewhat more pink than Minuet is another favorite.

ROSAMOND (Wright) grows vigorously, resembles Pfitzer's Triumph but has more rose coloring in it and has more florets out. Stems are stronger and the numerous bulblets propagate well.

On the show bench, AMRITA, BARCAROLE, CAMELLIA, VAGABOND PRINCE, and AMULET (all by E. F. Palmer) were seen and admired. The latter especially appeals because of its lovely orange coloring, very heavy substance, and extreme ruffling of petals.

It will be amusing about ten years from now to re-read these comments in the light of the newer varieties that may crowd today's favorites into the background. If two survive, Rewi Fallu will be one.

# Comments on Some of the Newer Varieties Bloomed Summer of 1937

By G. S. KETCHESON, Vancouver, B.C.

ADIRONDACK—very fine color but inclined to come with florets all around the stem. ALLEMANIA—exceptionally clear scarlet but inclined to crook, must be staked. ARABELLA, finest of the black maroons but late for prairie conditions. BEACON, I like this one very much. Mrs. C. P. Worley is similar in color but with closer formation of florets and more open; both these varieties will go far. BEOWULF—bloomed from small bulbs was not impressive. BIT O' HEAVEN—was fine again this year. BLAU SCHONHEIT or Blue Beauty produces fine spikes but seems a little dull in color. BLUE WONDER from small bulbs bloomed late and could not be properly judged. TUNIA'S BLUE was attractive. EUIDES—ivory white, have not seen an outstanding spike of this one yet.

FLAMINGO—fine color but rather short. GOLDEN GODDESS—rather late and short but produces some good spikes, poor propagator. GRUNES LICHT (Green Light)—very attractive with its ruffled greenish yellow florets, will produce some very fine spikes. ISOLA BELLA—would be very good if it could be grown without flecking. JOSEF HAYDN—attractive combination of light and dark violet but probably will not open more than five. LUCIFER—orange, crimson blotch, produced good spikes. MAC—only fair from small bulbs. MAKENU—seems to be an improved Pfitzer's Triumph. MAUNGA—good white but form might be better. MILFORD—I like very much, appears to be "bluer" than most of them. MISS NEW ZEALAND—produced some outstanding spikes; about 25 per cent of spikes bloomed this season came perfectly clear with no sign of flecking and were wonderfully attractive. OKARINA—produces good exhibition spikes but a little dull in color. PENSACOLA—color is good but spike short. PFITZER'S MASTERPIECE—very fine, opens ten with fine formation and good tall spike. RED GIANT—I was not impressed with this one from small bulbs but it may do better next season. REGENT—good color and many open but spike opens close to ground making it necessary to cut plant off for exhibition.

REWI FALLU—I consider this new one from "down under" the finest of the new varieties bloomed this past season; watch this one. ROBERT BURNS—will bloom this another season before judging it. ROYAL GOLD—very fine for the past two years, a coming light yellow. RUDOLF SERKIN—very beautiful color. SAHARA—was very good, would be better without flecking. SHIRLEY TEMPLE—produced tall spikes from bulblets and would appear to be a valuable addition to our few good cream varieties. SNOW PRINCESS—bloomed well from bulblets but could not be properly rated. SOUTHPORT—very good color. STAPLEFORD—this makes very fine exhibition spikes, form perfect with many open. TAKINA—cannot say that I like this one but there are many who do. TIP TOP—was very fine this season, poor propagator. THE BOUNTY—nice grower with tall heavy spike but florets a trifle small. VAGABOND PRINCE—very attractive with its bright blotch good strong grower. WHEREO—fine medium red, good color and spike. HARVEST MOON—very good light yellow. MISS VANCOUVER—very strong grower, 8 to 10 open, clear light pink with cream throat.



# NEWER VARIETIES

By J. R. ALMEY, Winnipeg

In commenting upon new varieties one is fairly safe if he confines his remarks to those he has seen performing under Western Canadian conditions.

When all the "Fanfare" that heralds a new introduction has died down the variety NEW ERA (Ellis Majeski) will, I feel sure, still be with us. It is within that group of color of which there is always a demand for good varieties, namely real pinks. There are many varieties introduced that if one forgets their color appeal, live for a time as exhibition flowers, but without color appeal they drift into the discard.

REWI FALLU (Fallu) an Australian red that is really good. It is very large, almost too large for its stem strength. The red of this is rich and dark, and yet with us bright enough to hold attention.

I am not using any definite order in commenting on these varieties, but as they come to mind, as worthy of note. There are so many new things annually introduced that one knows about, but does not see growing, that I do not want the reader to be disappointed if his pet discovery is not mentioned. The reason is in all probability I have not seen it.

BARCAROLE (Palmer) A color that appeals greatly to me, a glorified Wasaga in a brighter, slightly more orange tone, heavily ruffled, lovely floret, and at Edmonton opening eight outdoors under intense heat.

MINNIE PARKS (McFetrich) Creamy pink, opening many and very orderly or formal in growth. Seems dependable after two seasons test.

BLACK OPAL (Errey) I did not see this at its best, being away from my garden. It had good length of flower head, with many open; color very dark red; size of bloom only medium, probably its weak point.

HIGHLAND CHIEF (Mair) Being introduced by Mair this coming season. This I have tested for five seasons and think very highly of it. Color is a clean dark violet lavender, with dark feather on lower petal. Very large size for a Mair variety. Tall, opens eight, ruffled. A connoisseur's glad, needing good culture. Nearest variety in color to it is King Arthur.

ROYAL GOLD (Pfitzer). An exhibition yellow, large floret, many open, good form, color slightly lighter than Golden Chimes. Very early. Its only weakness is in color, which could be deeper or darker.

JASPER (Bennett). This is an exceptional glad, as grown by the originator at Summerland, B.C. Color between Dr. Bennett and Pfitzer's Triumph, of which cross it is a seedling. Thrip marred its introduction to Winnipeg this past season. Will open eight easily. Very heavy substance, ruffled, large florets of good form.

Of varieties that are a few years older, but as yet not so widely known, that have proved very good are Maunga, Mrs. Worley, Miss New Zealand, Golden Goddess, Euides, Beacon and Southport.

I have refrained from mentioning many varieties that I have seen, but not grown, due to the fact they did not measure up to expected standards.

# AMONG THE NEWER GLADS. IN SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

By REV. PETER MOHR, Weyburn, Saskatchewan

The season of 1937 was very disappointing from the standpoint of the gladiolus lover, since early in July a strange disease showed up which wrought havoc with most of the gladiolus plantings. We have heard from several sources, and they all stated that the same trouble had overtaken their plantings. Even though the loss was great, not all varieties suffered alike. No one seems to know what the cause of the strange rot was, and the growers are hoping that it was only a passing thing and not a new trouble with which a grower will have to contend in the future.

From among three dozen varieties which we have grown for about three seasons we wish to make some remarks which might guide others in making their choices for future collections. The three dozen varieties mentioned are new with us most of them having only been grown three years.

The following varieties may safely be tried for conditions which approximate southern Saskatchewan. We are located in the real drought area and had to depend on artificial watering for the past several years. At times even the artificial watering could not be supplied as needed, since the city wells often go dangerously low. Varieties which will give satisfaction under such conditions must be good.

Most of us know the good reliable Commander Koehl. A variety by the same originator seems to be becoming popular on account of being a bit earlier, namely Allemania. It is a huge scarlet red, a bit lighter in shade than Commander Koehl. The substance is not quite as heavy as that of Koehl, but on account of the earliness will be grown much in our district.

Allegro seems to be a coming variety. It is a beautiful light lavender blue. We consider this one of the prettiest of the blues but it is a slow propagator. Some of the older varieties in this class will gradually be replaced by this variety.

Golden Goddess is a coming yellow. It is mostly described as medium yellow. This variety has been glorious with us, even if the blooms are spaced too closely. It will open many flowers at once, making it appear as a bouquet all by itself. For exhibition purposes this will be a much sought after variety.

Green Light (Grunes Licht) is a coming white. It is a large well formed flower. The color might be called milky-white. Something that adds to its beauty is the slight ruffling along the edges of the petals. No doubt this variety derives its name from the fact that the petals of the flowers are overlaid with a greenish gloss or sheen. We would say that this variety will soon make a name for itself.

Heiligtum is another of Pftizer's white varieties. This is a real vigorous grower, producing fine tall spikes with a fine color. The green can only be

detected in the throat otherwise it is a pure white. The florets are very beautifully formed and are very large. We would say that this too is a "comer."

Jalna is one of those lovely smoky varieties which many people rave over, originated by the well-known Mr. Palmer. This variety will increase very fast. The flowers are large and above all well placed.

Milford is a real large blue which propagates better than most other similar varieties. It is considered by many to be the best blue in its class, having a lighter shade than some. It is supposed to produce very large flowers, measuring as much as seven inches, but we have not been able to grow it quite that large. It is a good variety, even the smaller bulbs blooming for us the past season. It was one of the few varieties which survived the rot this past season.

Okarina is one of the outstanding Pfitzer varieties in the smoky class. The main color seems to be lilac with a smoky overcast. This is truly an outstanding variety with large florets and fine placement. If you like multicolored varieties you will not go wrong in getting this for your collection.

Southport is an extra fine variety. We have grown this for several seasons and it has done well, even though it suffered a bit from the rot which we experienced here. This variety produces an immense spike and makes a fine show for house decoration. The color is very pleasing and liked by most, since it is a self-colored rose-pink.

Takina is one of those mammoth varieties from New Zealand. We have tried it several seasons and find that it does well here. We have not had the florets as large as some claim to have grown them, but its size is huge. It is a vigorous grower, producing straight spikes. The color is a fine purple.

Whero is one of the highly rated varieties. It has real brilliant coloring of scarlet red. Its placement too is very fine. It opens more blooms than most others in its class. The spikes are well built and show practically all the buds in color at one time. We will be hearing more of this one as time goes on.

Such varieties, as Beacon, Blue Beauty, Maunga, Rosex, Toa, Arabella, Danny Boy, Gabriel, Marchen, 9th Symphony, Rudolf Serkin and Gertrude Swenson are all varieties which will give a good account of themselves.



# REVIEW OF NEWER VARIETIES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

*By* ALBERT B. OGILVIE, Lac Nantel, P.Q.

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My own planting of the newer originations is rather limited, but I have the privilege and pleasure of frequently visiting the garden of a neighbour where a large number of the very latest introductions are grown, and grown under the best conditions.

In commenting on the following varieties I want it to be fully understood that I shall describe them just as they appealed to me, and shall offer no opinion as to their present or future value, as some of them might perform much better under different conditions.

Among the whites Matterhorn was not outstanding; florets were fairly large but the placement was erratic, and the spikes short in comparison with the size of the blooms, which appeared during a very hot spell. Maunga was huge with plenty of stem and flowerhead, but the florets were inclined to open opposite. Colour was as purely white as could be desired. Heiligtum, both at home and in the neighbour's garden, was very consistent; placement good, color clear, plenty of length for the flowerhead and very straight in spite of the heat. Green Light was fair; showing good placement and straight, but would be improved with greater length. The color is very odd, from a distance it appears to be a light lemon yellow. Isola Bella made wonderful spikes of good proportion; florets wide open, large and well spaced; color was exceptionally fine this year.

Royal Gold gave us one outstanding spike in every way, but two other large bulbs were very disappointing, giving short stubby spikes although they grew straight and the color was good. Meerchaum grew well and made a good spike, but the color was not clear and gave the florets a soiled appearance. Sommerkied produced remarkable spikes, very straight, well balanced and clear, clean color. Florets measured six inches or better and in some cases opened eight blooms. We might make a note here that this variety produced very few bulblets. Pfitzer's Masterpiece was very disappointing inasmuch as it crooked very badly. However, the color is very fine and the florets of a pleasing type. Alayne made a nice flowerhead but the stem is much too short for the amount of bloom carried. Color is clear and stands up well in the heat. Ninth Symphony was very tall and quite out of proportion to the number of blooms open. We had better spikes in 1936.

Paul Grampel was only fair; seems to lack vigor during the hot spells, but the color is clear and striking. Regent made remarkably fine spikes, opening ten or better on tall strong spikes which did not require staking. It gives a nicely balanced flowerhead with a clear color that stands up well in the heat. Allemania did a great deal of twisting and did not open well; florets quite large but the color is only fair. Rewi Fallu made a fine showing from bulblets, opening florets six inches in diameter; color clean and bright. This variety bloomed late in the season and so missed the heat.

Sarasate produced some very nice spikes; florets had good size and were nicely placed. I can safely say the colour is striking. Beowulf did not grow very tall but the florets were a fair size. Placement however was erratic and the colour only fair. Blue Beauty lived up to its name; florets opened up well with good placement on tall strong spikes of heat resisting ability. Jos. Hayden gave a very uniform performance in that every spike was good and gave nice straight spikes in spite of the heat; moreover it opens well with florets of clean color and fine placement. Bit O' Heaven seemed to glory in the heat and gave a display that created very favorable comment. We had spikes carrying twenty six buds and opening ten—all during the very hot spell. These spikes had received no special feeding which goes to prove that it must possess a vigorous constitution. Recado made fine flowerheads with ten open, but would be improved with rather more length.

The outstanding spike I saw this Summer appeared in my neighbour's garden, and the variety was "Johann Strauss." This spike was so well proportioned in every respect that it left little to be desired.

The following item may be of interest to your local hybridizers:

At the 1936 and 1937 Annual Exhibitions sponsored by the Province of Quebec Gladiolus Society the "Champion Spike" award was on both occasions won with a seedling. In 1936 Jim Stockton exhibited a specimen that was close to perfection. This spike was well proportioned with seven open, four just breaking, and enough buds to taper off a beautiful spike. The color was very pleasing, a very light pink or blush, delicate and clean. At the 1937 show Mrs. J. Cecil McDougall won the honors with a remarkably fine red seedling which possessed a splendidly formed flowerhead with enough buds and open florets to give a nice balance to a sturdy and regal spike. The color—a self-red—was particularly clear and bright. Without a doubt when these two seedlings are available they will make a place amongs Our Best.

MEMBERSHIP IN  
**CALGARY GLADIOLUS SOCIETY**

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**CANADIAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY**

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1. Year Book issued by the Calgary Gladiolus Society.
2. Year Book issued by the Canadian Gladiolus Society.

which contain the unbiased opinions of successful growers on new and old varieties, and interesting and valuable information on planting, fertilizing, exhibiting, showing, hybridizing, etc.

Address your application to Secretary, Calgary Gladiolus Society:

**R. S. DENNIS, 3118 Vercheres Street, Calgary.**

Phone W2830

or to Any Member of the Executive of the Calgary Gladiolus Society.

# SOME OF THE NEWER VARIETIES

By TOM IRVINE, Edmonton

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These remarks are based on observations and notes made of the glads in various Edmonton gardens, and more particularly the Test Garden at the University of Alberta, where many new varieties were studied growing under good conditions and careful cultivation to bring out the best that is in the varieties and prove their worth in this climate and locality.

In the red section Rewi Fallu was bloomed for the first time. This was announced as an improved Bill Sowden, but it will have to improve quite a bit after further trial to displace the older variety in favor. It is lighter in color and taller in growth, which is something in its favor, but lacks that wonderful richness of coloring which has made Bill Sowden a general favorite. Allemania, made good growth and a fine tall spike. A good clear red color somewhat lighter than Commander Koehl, and quite formal in shape. It seemed very similar to the older variety, Kassel, and it will have to show up better later on to catch a place in our gardens. Tip-Top did very well again the past season, but requires careful fertilization to mature good new bulbs. Amador is being discarded as too moody a grower and late bloomer.

In the whites, Grunes Licht, a slightly ruffled greenish white, did very well opening six very beautiful flowers on a tall, straight spike, but lacked length of flowerhead, having only fourteen buds. Mrs. Anna Pfitzer is still the favorite in this color, and such a good doer that it will be hard to beat. Star of Bethlehem holds its place as the best general purpose white, for mid-season, while for an early white there is nothing better than Polar Ice.

Outstanding among the new Smokies is Vagabond Prince, a maroon-brown or chocolate with a most contrasting bright red blotch, (reminiscent of that very old variety, Prince of India, which was so popular years ago). It is a very vigorous grower and opened eight large, well-placed flowers on a very tall straight stem, with twenty-two buds, and flowered in 108 days. Like most of this color it fades somewhat in the sun and should be cut and allowed to open inside or else well shaded in the garden. There is no doubt about its future popularity. Recado, a slaty-rose, opening ten flowers, is a very tall and vigorous grower, blooming a little later than Vagabond Prince. Jalna, a light rose flaked with slate, was rather slow in coming to flower and will require further testing. Sahara, a smoky-lavender with red lines was also slow in blooming, and may do better another year. Its coloring received many favorable comments from visitors.

Rudolph Serkin, in the deep violet class, bloomed quite early, and has very good clear color, but opened only five flowers on a medium height stem. It will not compare with Pelegrina, which is a great favorite with the growers in Edmonton. In the medium and light violets, Allegro, a light violet, blotched darker with a slight cream arrow, attracted much attention,

although it opened only four flowers on a medium spike of sixteen buds. Blue Beauty, a light violet with dark throat marking, came streaked and was disappointing, and will have to receive further trial to retrieve its reputation. Blue Admiral is the most consistent flower in this class, bloomed in 106 days, opening six flowers on an extra tall strong stem of twenty-one buds, and always grows straight.

The Orange, Apricot and Buff class has received several good additions lately and is now quite strong in decorative varieties of excellent clear coloring, long spikes with many flowers open. Barcarole, a grenadine-orange with lighter throat is possibly the most beautiful introduction of the year, and has everything that a good glad. should have; a long spike of twenty-one buds, opening nine or ten well placed flowers on a tall straight stem, giving plenty of length for cutting. It bloomed in 109 days here and is very promising. Amberglow, Orange-yellow, is another flower of very fine color, but as it came with a short flower head and did not seem to be at home in its location, must not be judged until after further trial. Paradise, an Apricot with yellow throat, was heralded as an improved Wasaga, but failed to live up to that promise. It is a little earlier than Wasaga and perhaps the flowers are slightly larger, but for color, texture, ruffling and beautiful form, Wasaga still leads. Bit O' Heaven and Orange Sovereign, are both so good that they should be included in every collection.

Royal Gold proved to be one of the best new yellows. An early strong grower, of rich color, opening eight flowers on a medium tall spike. Golden Fleece is almost as good in color and a taller grower but does not open more than six flowers. Golden Goddess is still under test, but the indications are that it requires a longer season than pertains here. Zillah is a very good yellow with red throat markings, and for cutting is hard to beat.

Mrs. E. J. Heaton, pink with yellow throat, very tall and opened seven large blooms on a twenty-four bud spike, is very good. Lights of Gold, a beautiful shade of salmon pink with yellow throat, is one of the finest decoratives. Oregon, an extra large pink with light throat, opens six immense flowers on a medium tall spike. Avignon, is a pink sport of Mrs. S. A. Errey, and has all the good points of that variety. New Era is an improved Mr. W. Cuthbertson, somewhat larger and a little later in blooming time. Early Beauty is a new deep pink with a deeper throat and opened six blooms on a tall strong stem.

One of the high spots in the University Test Garden was the Bennett seedlings, of which Killarney was most admired. It is a deep pink opening eight flowers of beautiful form and color, and an extra tall strong grower.

Blue Wonder and Tunia's Blue were grown and bloomed under glass owing to the late arrival of the bulbs from New Zealand, and are easily in a class by themselves, opening at least twelve very large flowers. The color cannot be criticized until they have been grown outside. Blue Wonder is rather later in blooming time than Tunia's Blue, but any glad. fan who wants to have the best in this color can risk a chance with the latter, with a fair prospect that it will do pretty well here. It will be interesting later on to compare these two wonder blues with "Pfitzer's Success," introduced this season, and which is described as having very large pure light blue flowers with dark blotch, and opening 8 - 10 blooms on a twenty bud spike, growing to a height of five feet.



# CONTROLLING THE GLADIOLUS THRIPS

By ALLAN G. DUSTAN (Entomological Branch, Ottawa)

Studies and observations carried on over a series of years have proved without any doubt that the treatment of corms to rid them of all stages of thrips is much the most successful means of control. The two most effective methods are outlined below:

(1) **Naphthalene Flakes**—Fumigation with naphthalene flakes has become very popular among growers since the method is recognized as being simple, safe and effective. The flakes are used at a rate of one ounce to each 100 average-sized corms. The corms after ripening for at least a month are placed in paper bags, cardboard or wooden boxes and the correct amount of naphthalene flakes sprinkled among them. The containers are then closed for a period four weeks and the process of fumigation carried out at a temperature of approximately 70° F. This time can be doubled without injury to the corms. When fumigation has been completed the corms are removed from the containers and any adhering flakes shaken off. Corms planted immediately after fumigation are very slow starting growth. It has been found that this temporary set-back can be avoided if the corms are allowed to air thoroughly for a month before they are placed in the ground. Fumigation should never be carried out in airtight containers as sweating and growth of corms are liable to result.

Some growers appear to have difficulty in securing naphthalene flakes and are persuaded by their druggists or seedmen to substitute camphor, the claim being that camphor flakes are just as effective as naphthalene. This is not a fact, however, and anyone using this method is strongly advised to insist on being supplied with naphthalene flakes.

(2) **Corrosive Sublimate** (Mercury bichloride)—This material is diluted at the rate of one ounce to six gallons of water and used in the form of a dip. It can be purchased at most seed houses and drug stores and usually comes in the form of white powder or in tablets. If tablets are used, growers should remember that only a small percentage of each tablet is pure corrosive sublimate; the exact proportions will be given on each container, and unless allowance is made for this fact when preparing the bath the solution produced will be under strength and only a percentage of the thrips are killed. This insecticide dissolves very slowly in cold water and the process can be hastened considerably if a small amount of hot water is first used and the liquid then diluted with cold water to the correct strength. Corrosive sublimate should be dissolved only in wooden, glass or earthenware vessels as it quickly loses its value if it comes in contact with metals. It is deadly poison if taken internally, and the greatest care must be exercised in its use. The bath is used at room temperature, or about 70° F.

Corms should be soaked for three hours if peeled, or for twenty hours if unpeeled. Growers are advised to treat their corms in the spring, just prior to planting, as this will save trouble of drying them before restoring.

Experiments have shown that adult thrips are able to migrate quite considerable distances during the summer months. For this reason gladiolus plots that start the season clean frequently become contaminated by thrips flying to them from nearby infested patches. To guard against such occurrences an effort should be made to have every grower in the district treat his corms.

If, due to one cause or another, thrips are found on the growing plants in the spring or early summer, they should be sprayed with the following solution:

Paris green, 1 tablespoonful; brown sugar, 2 lbs.; water, 3 gallons.

For the best results spraying should be commenced as soon as the first thrips are seen and continued weekly until just before blossoming time. Due to the small size of the insect and the difficulty experienced by many in detecting its presence, it is suggested that weekly applications of this spray be made from the time the plants are six inches in height until the bloom appears. Spraying must not be continued after the flowers start to open as the material leaves a sticky residue on the plants. Some burning to the lower portions of the leaves will result from this spray, but it does not affect the blossoms or the corms. It has been found that the addition of a small amount of hydrated lime to the above spray reduces the burning to a considerable extent. Experimental work carried out lately has shown that practically as good results are secured if five applications of this spray are concentrated in the fortnight immediately preceding the blossoming.

In spraying, use plenty of material and stir the solution frequently to keep the Paris green in suspension. Considerable pressure should be used to break the spray up into a fine mist.

At time of harvest the corms can be guarded from infestation if a few simple precautions are taken. The tops should be cut as near to the corm as can be done with safety; thus discarding most of the stem and leaves, in which situation the thrips are usually found after the blossoms have disappeared. Care should be exercised, also, not to shake the thrips from the tops on to the corms which are lying on the ground. Under no circumstances should the corms be allowed to dry in the glad. bed, as this at once exposes them to infestation by the adults which are flying about at that time. As soon as the corms are dug they should be topped and removed immediately to some other situation where there will be no danger of the thrips reaching them.

The importance of storing the corms at a low temperature during the autumn and winter months cannot be over stressed. Thrips' activity ceases at a temperature of 40° F. and under, and where corms are stored at a low temperature no feeding will take place or increase among the insects result. Experiments recently carried on by R. H. Nelson, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C., showed that all stages of the gladiolus thrips were killed by storing infested corms at a constant temperature of 36° F. for two months, or of 40° F. for three months.

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## REPORT OF SHOW

### The Gladiolus Section of the Horticultural Show

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Since its inception The Calgary Gladiolus Society has co-operated with the Calgary Horticultural Society, and gladiolus display at the Horticultural Show has been an outstanding feature of the show.

This year's show was held in the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Store, on August 27th and 28th.

The Championship Spike shown by J. K. Paul, was a fine spike of Miss New Zealand with eight seven-inch florets out and two in color, 30-inch flowerhead, fine color and strong growth. Mr. Paul also won the reserve championship with a spike of Picardy, with eight five and one-half-inch florets open, three in color, 30-inch flowerhead, unflecked, perfect placement and strong growth. Picardy shown by J. K. Paul won the basket championship, Tom Wrightson besides winning the best basket of primis had the third and fourth best spikes with Picardy, and Red Lory. Geo. Barrs had the best vase while Jack Paul won the cup for the exhibitor winning the greatest number of points. J. K. Paul received the Cameron-Morgan Memorial Cup for the Championship Spike of the Show while the George Horn Challenge Trophy for the most outstanding exhibit in the entire Horticultural Show was awarded to Tom Wrightson for his artistic display of gladiolus. In the novice section S. Haden produced the championship spike and J. Rounce the reserve championship.

Dr. W. W. Upton displayed a non-competitive vase of a new seedling to be named "R. B." which will be introduced in 1938.

#### OPEN CLASSES

**White and Creamy White:** 1 Mammoth White (Savage); 2 Star of Bethlehem (Timms); 3 Star of Bethlehem (Turnbull).

**Blush White, Pink with White or Creamy White:** 1 Rose Marie Pfitzer (Bushell); 2 Rose Marie Pfitzer (Turnbull); 3 Rose Marie Pfitzer (Paul).

**Light and Deep Yellow:** 1 Golden Chimes (Savage); 2 Golden Chimes (Timms); 3 Gate of Heaven (Bushell).

Orange, Orange Yellow, Apricot, Buff: 1 Orange Sovereign (Savage); 2 Orange Sovereign (Turnbull); 3 Orange Sovereign (Wrightson).

Light Salmon, Light Coral, Light Rose (Picardy excluded): 1 Miss New Zealand (Paul); 2 Seedling (Paul); 3 Miss New Zealand (Turnbull).

Picardy Only: 1 (Paul) 2 (Wrightson); 3 (Paul).

Salmon, Orange Salmon, Red Salmon: 1 J. S. Bach (Paul); 2 Mrs. S. A. Errey (Savage); Pfitzer's Triumph (Bushell).

Rose Salmon, Salmon Rose and Deep Rose: 1 Seedling (Turnbull); 2 Jessie (Timms); 3 Jessie (Timms).

Scarlet and Light Red: 1 Red Lory (Wrightson); 2 Red Lory (Savage); 3 Red Lory (Staples).

Red, Crimson, Dark Red: 1 Commander Koehl (Paul); 2 Commander Koehl (Dennis); 3 Commander Koehl (Timms).

Maroon Red, Black Red, Purple: 1 Purple Glory (Timms); 2 Seedling (Turnbull); 3 Charles Dickens (Timms).

Light, Medium and Deep Mauve, Deep Mauve Pink: 1 Berty Snow (Turnbull); 2 Dr. Moody (Timms); 3 Berty Snow (Savage).

Light, Medium and Deep Violet: 1 Ave Maria (Savage); 2 Pelegrina (Dennis); 3 Pelegrina (Timms).

Smoky, Ash, Bronze, Copper, and Any Other Color Not Classified: 1 Mother Machree (Bushell); 2 Hinemoa (Wrightson); 3 Seedling (Paul).

Pink with pronounced Cream or Yellow, White, Light and Medium Colors with Conspicuous Darker Blotch: 1 Emma (Brethour); 2 Seedling (Paul); 3 Seedling (Turnbull).

Seedling (Any Unnamed Variety): 1 (Turnbull); 2 (Paul); 3 (Paul).

Alberta Seedling (from Seed planted in Alberta): 1 (Paul); 2 (Turnbull); 3 (Turnbull).

Three Spikes, Distinct Varieties: 1 Picardy, Star of Bethlehem, Red Lory (Savage); 2 Miss New Zealand, Picardy, Seedling (Paul); 3 Miss New Zealand, Rose Marie Pfitzer, Mammoth White (Turnbull).

Three Spikes, One Variety, Dark Color: No first, 2 and 3 (Timms).

Four Varieties of Three Spikes each: 1 Picardy, Rose Marie Pfitzer, Star of Bethlehem, J. S. Bach (Turnbull); 2 Commander Koehl, Orange Sovereign, J. Van Tets, Mother Machree (Wrightson).

Three Spikes, Same Variety, Light Colors: 1 Picardy (Bushell); 2 Rose Marie Pfitzer (Timms); 3 Orange Sovereign (Turnbull).

Six Spikes, Distinct Varieties: 1 (Gardener); 2 (Bushell); 3 (Paul).

Display, Not Less than 25 Spikes: 1 (Wrightson); 2 (Barrs).

Basket of Glads (Picardy only): 1 (Paul); 2 (Bushell).

Basket of Glads (Picardy barred): 1 (Wrightson); 2 (Bushell); 3 (Brethour).

Vase of Glads (Light Colors): 1 (Paul); 2 (Bushell); 3 (Wrightson).

Vase of Glads (Dark Colors): 1 (Timms).

Vase of Glads (Mixed Colors): 1 (Wrightson); 2 (Brethour); 3 (Savage).

Basket of Prims: 1 (Wrightson); 2 (Barrs); 3 (Barrs).

Vase of Prims: 1 (Barrs); 2 (Brethour); 3 (Bushell).

#### NOVICE CLASSES

White, Blush White, Creamy White: 1 Rose Marie Pfitzer (Hadden); 2 Star of Bethlehem (Rounce); 3 Rose Marie Pfitzer (Franklin).

Yellow, Orange, Apricot, Buff: 1 Golden Chimes (Hadden); 2 Orange Sovereign (Franklin); 3 Orange Sovereign (Franklin).

Salmon, Coral Pink, Rose (Picardy barred): 1 J. S. Bach (Hadden); 2 Coryphee (Dr. Francis); 3 Mrs. S. A. Errey (Hadden).

Picardy Only: 1 (Rounce); 2 (Rounce); 3 (Paddon).

Scarlet, Red, Crimson, Purple: 1 Red Lory (Paddon); 2 Charles Dickens (Rounce); 3 Red Lory (Dr. Francis).

Light and Deep Mauve, Light and Deep Violet: 1 Ave Maria (Hadden); 2 Dr. Moody (Franklin); 3 Pelegrina (Hadden).

Smoky Ash, Bronze, Copper: 1 Rideau (Hadden); 2 Cecil (Rounce); 3 Mother Machree (Rounce).

Three Spikes, Distinct Varieties: 1 (Hadden); 2 (Paddon); 3 (Reid).

Vase of Glads: 1 (Paddon); 2 (Hillyard); 3 (Hadden).

# THE CALGARY GLADIOLUS SHOW

held September 10th and 11th, 1937, in aid of

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS

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The Third Annual Show of the Calgary Gladiolus Society was without doubt the finest the Society has ever held. The management was fortunate in obtaining a downtown bank building with a very high ceiling and good ventilation. This resulted in the blooms being exhibited to the very best advantage to the record crowd during the two days of the show. This show is for gladiolus only and is distinct from the show held in August in conjunction with the Horticultural Society.

There were almost 400 entries and competition was very keen.

Tip Top bulbs awarded as first prizes in practically all classes were donated by the Victoria Bulb Growers' Association through Mr. E. G. Paddon, Calgary, and the prizes for the class of six distinct varieties and for class of three spike (novice) were donated by Mr. E. G. Paddon.

The lowest number of entries in any open single spike class was 12 and the highest 27.

The threes and six classes were also keenly contested.

From the public standpoint the baskets and vases with their Picardy, Koehl, Star of Bethlehem and mixed varieties were the centre of attraction. The Best Basket was awarded to Mr. Thomas Wrightson with a fine display of Picardy.

The attraction for the fans and critics was the Alberta Hybridized Seedling Class. The blooms in this class were excellent, the colors being clear and clean. Mr. Hardie Turnbull was the hero with awards of first, second and third. The Open Seedling Class was also a very fine class, exhibits coming from Vancouver to compete. This class was also won by Mr. Hardie Turnbull with a magnificent Alberta Hybridized Seedling of Picardy Wurtembergia cross. The color of this seedling is a rose salmon with a nicely blended yellow cream throat, colors clear without flecking, heavily ruffled florets, ten five and one-half inch blooms fully out, five in color and five buds, 30-inch flower head, perfect placement, strong stem. This wonderful spike not only won the Open Seedling Class but was awarded the championship ribbon for the best spike of the show. A few weeks prior to this show two spikes of this seedling were judged by the Judging Committee of the Society, and awarded a "Certificate of Commendation," the highest award that can be obtained by a seedling the first time exhibited. A snap of the bloom is shown on the front page.

The Reserve Champion was a splendid spike of Picardy exhibited by H. N. Savage.

The novices had quite a battle in their sections. The blooms were so good, one realized the novices would soon be competing in the Open Classes.



**LIST OF AWARDS**  
**With Comments on Single Spike Classes**

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- White and Creamy White:** 1 Star of Bethlehem (H. Turnbull); 2 Mammoth White (H. Savage); 3 Star of Bethlehem (R. S. Dennis).  
Twelve entries. Winner a very fine spike of Star of Bethlehem, 9 open, perfect placement and condition, 4 in color, 4 buds.
- Blush White Pink with White or Creamy White:** 1 Queen Mary (H. Savage); 2 Kyle (Dr. Upton); 3 Rose Marie Pfitzer (R. S. Dennis).  
Fourteen entries. Winner nice placement, 10 open, 3 in color, 3 buds.
- Light and Deep Yellow, Orange, Orange Yellow, Apricot, Buff:** 1 Orange Sovereign (R. S. Dennis); 2 Orange Sovereign (H. Savage); 3 Orange Sovereign (H. Turnbull).  
Eighteen entries. Orange Sovereign outstanding in this class. Winner 7 open. Only difference in first three, winner had better placement.
- Light Salmon, Light Coral, Light Rose (Picardy and New Zealand excluded:** 1 Seedling (Dr. Macaulay); 2 Sunnyside (H. Turnbull); 3 Coronation (T. Wrightson).  
Fifteen entries. Winner very like Picardy, 11 open, 3 in color, 5 buds.
- Picardy and New Zealand:** 1 Picardy (H. Savage); 2 New Zealand (H. Savage); 3 Picardy (T. Wrightson).  
Fifteen entries. Winner exceptionally fine spike of Picardy, color clear without flecking, perfect placement, 8 open, 3 in color, 8 buds. Awarded Reserve Champion.
- Salmon, Orange Salmon, Red Salmon, Rose Salmon, Salmon Rose, Medium and Deep Rose:** 1 Miss Greeley (H. Savage); 2 Pfitzer's Triumph (P. J. Timms); 3 Mrs. S. A. Errey (P. J. Timms).  
Seventeen entries. Beautiful Greeley. Color won.
- Scarlet and Light Red:** 1 Red Lory (H. Turnbull); 2 Red Lory (H. Elford); 3 R. Y. Mair (T. Wrightson).  
Seventeen entries. Winner fine specimen, 11 open, 6 in color, 3 buds.
- Red, Crimson, Dark Red:** 1 Commander Koehl (H. Turnbull); 2 Commander Koehl (H. Savage); 3 Sultan (T. Wrightson).  
Sixteen entries. Exceptional spike of Koehl, excellent placement, 10 open, 2 in color, 9 buds.
- Maroon, Black Red, Purple:** 1 Ramona (G. Barrs); 2 Ramona (G. Barrs); 3 Moorish King (P. J. Timms).  
Seventeen entries. First and second outstanding. Winner 7 open, 3 in color, 11 buds.
- Light, Medium and Deep Mauve, Light Mauve Pink:** 1 Berty Snow (H. Turnbull); 2 Director (P. Bushell); 3 Berty Snow (T. Wrightson).  
Winner very refined, nicely placed, 8 open, 3 in color, 9 buds.
- Light, Medium and Deep Violet:** 1 Allegro (H. Turnbull); 2 Blue Danube (T. Wrightson); 3 Pelegrina (P. J. Timms).
- Smoky, Ash, Bronze, Copper:** 1 Emil Aubrun (H. Savage); 2 Marmora (H. Turnbull); 3 Marmora (S. Haddon).  
Twenty-seven entries, biggest class in show; very keen competition; took Judges one hour to judge; Winner beautiful spike, 9 open, 3 in color, 6 buds.
- Any Other Color Not Otherwise Classified:** 1 3Lo (H. Turnbull); 2 Dr. Buchan (H. Savage); 3 Betty Nuthall (P. J. Timms).  
Eleven entries. Winner fine specimen, 8 open, 4 in color, 6 buds.
- Seedling, Any Unnamed Variety:** 1 Alberta Seedling (H. Turnbull); 2 Vancouver Seedling (S. Ketchison); 3 Seedling (H. Savage).  
Winner easily best; rose salmon with cream throat, perfect blending of colors, 10 open, 5 in color, 5 buds. Also awarded best spike in Show.
- Special Seedling Class from Seed Planted in Alberta:** 1 Alberta Seedling (H. Turnbull); 2 Alberta Seedling (H. Turnbull); 3 Alberta Seedling (H. Turnbull).  
Winner beautiful rich dark rose, 8 open, 4 in color, 6 buds.
- Three Spikes, Distinct Varieties, Separate Containers:** 1 (H. N. Savage); 2 (P. J. Timms); 3 (H. Turnbull).
- Three Spikes, One Variety, One Container:** 1 Picardy (Dr. Macaulay); 2 Picardy (H. Savage); 3 Mammoth White (H. Turnbull).
- Six Spikes, Distinct Varieties (Mr. E. G. Paddon Competition):** 1 (H. Turnbull); 2 (H. Savage); 3 (P. J. Timms).

**Basket of Gladiolus:** 1 (T. Wrightson); 2 (H. A. Elford); 3 (T. Wrightson).  
**Vase of Gladiolus, Light Colors:** 1 (P. J. Timms); 2 (Dr. Macaulay); 3 (T. Wrightson).  
**Vase of Gladiolus, Dark Colors:** 1 (T. Wrightson); 2 (P. J. Timms).  
**Vase of Gladiolus, Mixed Colors:** 1 (H. N. Savage); 2 (T. Wrightson); 3 (P. J. Timms).  
**Basket of Prims, Small Flowering, Distinctly Hooded:** 1 (G. A. Barrs); 2 (G. A. Barrs).  
**Vase of Prims, Small Flowering, Distinctly Hooded:** 1 (G. A. Barrs); 2 (G. A. Barrs); 3 (G. A. Barrs).

### NOVICE CLASSES

**White, Blush White, Creamy White:** 1 (H. Watt); 2 (Ben Franklin); 3 (Jack Hodgson).  
**Yellow, Orange, Apricot, Buff:** 1 (H. Watt); 2 (Ben Franklin); 3 (Dr. R. B. Francis).  
**Salmon, Coral, Pink, Rose:** 1 (John Rounce); 2 (Ben Franklin); 3 (John Rounce).  
**Scarlet, Red, Crimson:** 1 (J. Rounce); 2 (Ben Franklin); 3 (E. Lufford).  
**Light and Deep Mauve, Light and Deep Violet, and Purple:** 1 (Dr. R. B. Francis); 2 (W. Oliver); 3 (John Sherlock).  
**Smoky, Ash, Bronze, Copper, or Any Other Color Not Otherwise Classified:** 1 (H. Watt); 2 (John Rounce); 3 (L. W. Tavender).  
**Collection Three Spikes, Distinct Varieties (Mr. E. G. Paddon Competition):** 1 (Dr. R. B. Francis); 2 (H. P. Watt); 3 (Ben Franklin).  
**Vase of Gladiolus, Any Color or Colors:** 1 (Ben Franklin); 2 (H. P. Watt); 3 (E. G. Paddon).

### SPECIAL PRIZES

**Champion Spike of Show, special Rosette, donated by P. J. Timms—Won by H. Turnbull.**  
**Two Special Dinners, donated by The Club Cafe—Won by H. Turnbull.**  
**Reserve Champion Spike, special Rosette, donated by H. Turnbull—Won by H. Savage.**

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## Classes Suggested for the Calgary Gladiolus Show September, 1938

(Numbers in Brackets Refer to Canadian Gladiolus Symposium)

- Class 1—White and Creamy White (1).
- Class 2—Blush White, Pink with White or Creamy White (2).
- Class 3—Three spikes, one container, any varieties or variety in classes 1 and 2.
- Class 4—Light and Deep Yellow (3, 4).
- Class 5—Orange, Orange Yellow, Apricot Buff (5).
- Class 6—Three spikes, one container, any varieties or variety in classes 4 and 5.
- Class 7—Picardy and Miss New Zealand only.
- Class 8—Three spikes, one container, Picardy and/or Miss New Zealand.
- Class 9—Light Salmon, Light Coral, Light Rose (6). (Picardy and Miss New Zealand excluded.)
- Class 10—Salmon, Orange Salmon, Red Salmon (7).
- Class 11—Rose Salmon, Salmon Rose, Medium and Deep Rose (8, 9).
- Class 12—Three spikes, one container, any variety or varieties from classes 9, 10, 11.
- Class 13—Scarlet and Light Red (10).
- Class 14—Red, Crimson, Dark Red (11).
- Class 15—Maroon Red, Black Red, Purple (12, 15).
- Class 16—Three spikes, one container, any variety or varieties from classes 13, 14, 15.
- Class 17—Light, Medium and Deep Mauve and Deep Mauve Pink (13, 14).

- Class 18—Light, Medium and Deep Violet (16, 17).  
 Class 19—Three spikes, one container, any variety or varieties from classes 17 and 18.  
 Class 20—Smoky, Ash, Bronze and Copper (18).  
 Class 21—Three spikes, one container, any variety or varieties from class 20.  
 Class 22—Pink with pronounced Cream or Yellow, White, Light and Medium Colors with conspicuous Dark Blotch (19, 20).  
 Class 23—Any other color (21).  
 Class 24—Three spikes, one container, from classes 22, 23.  
 Class 25—Seedlings, any unnamed variety.  
 Class 26—Special Alberta Seedling—must be grown from seed planted in Alberta—White, Blush, Salmon, Coral, Rose, Pink.  
 Class 27—Special Alberta Seedling, as above, but in any other colors.  
 Class 28—Collection, 3 spikes, distinct varieties, separate containers.  
 Class 29—Collection, 6 spikes, distinct varieties, separate containers.  
 Class 30—Display, not less than 25 spikes (50 per cent for display, 25 per cent for quality, 25 per cent for variety).  
 Class 31—Basket of Glads (Picardy only).  
 Class 32—Basket of Glads, not over 20 spikes (any color, Picardy barred).  
 Class 33—Vase of Glads (Light Colors).  
 Class 34—Vase of Glads (Dark Colors).  
 Class 35—Vase of Glads (Mixed Colors).  
 Class 36—Basket of Prims (Small flowered, distinctly hooded).  
 Class 37—Vase of Prims (Small flowered, distinctly hooded).  
 Class 38—Vase or bowl of Glad Tips, any foliage.

#### NOVICE CLASSES

- Class 39—White, Blush White, Creamy White.  
 Class 40—Yellow, Orange, Apricot, Buff.  
 Class 41—Salmon, Coral, Pink, Rose (Picardy and Miss New Zealand barred).  
 Class 42—Picardy and Miss New Zealand only.  
 Class 43—Scarlet, Red, Crimson, Purple.  
 Class 44—Light and Deep Mauve, Light and Deep Violet.  
 Class 45—Smoky, Ash, Bronze, Copper.  
 Class 46—Collection, 3 spikes, distinct varieties, separate containers.  
 Class 47—Vase of Glads (Any color or colors).

# BE A GOOD MEMBER

By HARRY SAVAGE

One may, by retaining his membership in the Calgary Gladiolus Society be termed a good member in the sense that he contributes to the success of the society. Not only should he retain his own membership but he should make it his business to see that he gets at least one, and if possible more than one new member. All too often a good prospective member is lost because his neighbour refuses to talk of his experiences in raising the "King of Flowers." A good member is always ready to talk glads, and pass on his methods of raising them and thus give the novice the benefit of his experience. He should attend every meeting of the Society, express his opinion, ask questions and volunteer information. At show time he should be prepared to enter his gladiolus and thus show the public the results of his work. During the show he should spend as much time as possible at the show, meeting all his friends and assisting in answering the inquiries of the show visitors who often are amateurs or may be interested in making a start and who are eager for information. It is the Society's aim to increase the popularity of the gladiolus in Alberta and it is therefore up to every good member to do his part, especially if the Society has made him one of its trusted officers.

Out of the good members there are none so good as the one who lends himself to the official family and its work.

## MEMBERSHIP IN Calgary Gladiolus Society

ANNUAL FEE \$1.00

carries with it the privilege of joining the

**CANADIAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY**

(Annual Fee \$2.00)

at a combined membership fee of \$2.00

and a free copy of

1. Year Book issued by the Calgary Gladiolus Society.
2. Year Book issued by the Canadian Gladiolus Society.

which contain the unbiased opinions of successful growers on new and old varieties, and interesting and valuable information on planting, fertilizing, exhibiting, showing, hybridizing, etc.

Address your application to Secretary, Calgary Gladiolus Society:

**R. S. DENNIS, 3118 Vercheres Street, Calgary.**

Phone W2830

or to Any Member of the Executive of the Calgary Gladiolus Society.



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FULL OF PEP AND RARIN' TO GROW

Here are a few prize winners selected from our 1938 price list, which is yours for the asking:—

Ave Marie.....	6c	Berty Snow.....	5c
Bit of Heaven.....	40c	Chas. Dickens.....	5c
Com Koehl.....	6c	Gate of Heaven.....	9c
Gloriana.....	6c	John S. Bach.....	20c
Mam White.....	5c	Mrs. Errey.....	5c
Mother Machree.....	6c	Miss New Zealand.....	50c
Picardy.....	6c	Red Lory.....	6c
Star of Bethlehem.....	15c	Tip Top.....	15c

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## JOHN S. BACH

Grand Champion at Washington State Gladiolus Society Show, 1937. Grand Champion at Sydney, Australia, 1937.

### STAR of BETHLEHEM

Blue Ribbon winner of white class in both Amateur and Professional exhibits at Washington Gladiolus Society Show, 1937. Blue ribbon winner in many other United States and Canadian shows.

We have a fine stock of both the above varieties, but they are going fast. Have you booked yours yet?

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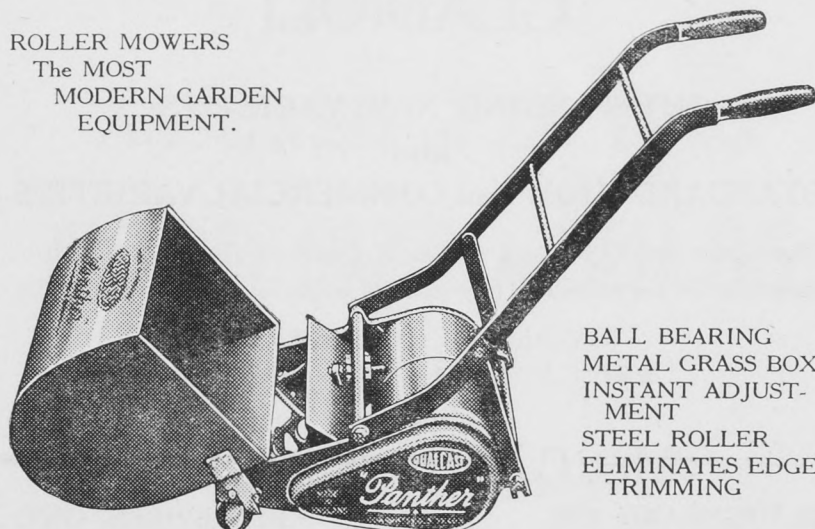
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- 25 large bulbs; 5 each of red, white, blue, pink and mauve,  
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These varieties, the first of which were introduced just a few years ago, are now recognized as almost a distinct strain of gladiolus. They are characterized by unusually fine color and form, the fundamental attributes of beauty, and by exceptional vigor and free propagating qualities.

Following is a list of my introductions with the year of introduction noted. All of these varieties may be purchased from various Canadian Commercial growers and seed houses who issue retail catalogs.

Acadia (1932)  
Amberglow (1936)  
Amrita (1937)  
Angelus (1936)  
Bagdad (1931)  
Barcarole (1937)  
Beacon (1935)  
Camellia (1937)  
Champlain (1933)  
Cherokee (1934)  
Coronation (1932)  
Debonair (1932)  
Duna (1932)  
Golden Cup (1932)  
Jalna (1936)

Jonquil (1934)  
Lady Eaton (1933)  
Picardy (1931)  
Pirate (1931)  
Premier Henry (1933)  
Rapture (1932)  
Recado (1937)  
Regent (1936)  
Reverie (1934)  
Royal York (1936)  
Sahara (1935)  
Spray of Gold (1931)  
Vagabond Prince (1935)  
Wasaga (1932)

## 1937-38 INTRODUCTIONS WILL BE

**ALADDIN** (Sdlg. No. 32196, Picardy x Royal York)—Grenadine pink, blotched creamy, Robust Exhibition.

**AMULET** (Sdlg. No. 32204, Picardy x Wasaga)—Capucine orange, heavily ruffled, Decorative.

**CARILLON** (Sdlg. No. 32281, Rosemarie Pfitzer x Picardy)—Clear LaFrance pink, creamy blotch, Decorative.

**KING LEAR** (Sdlg. No. 32273, Ramesses x Picardy)—Deep Rhodamine purple, Decorative, Ruffled.

## E. F. PALMER

VINELAND STATION

ONTARIO